

Editorial Page

For President
WOODROW WILSON
of New Jersey.
For Vice President
THOMAS R. MARSHALL
of Indiana.

WHO ARE THE REAL PROGRESSIVES?

The indiscriminate use of the word "progressive" in our political affairs, by the candidates of all political parties, and the wholesale appropriation of the word by one of our presidential candidates in this campaign, compels the average citizen to stop and ponder the meaning of the word in its application to present day politics.

The word came into general use during the consideration of the Payne-Aldrich bill when certain republicans broke away from the Republican party and voted with the Democrats against the enactment of this tariff law. The old line Republicans styled those who deserted the party on this measure as "insurgents" but they preferred the appellation of "progressives" and were so called "progressive republicans." On the tariff question they were progressive to the extent of adopting the Democratic contention regarding this great national issue. In Kansas and Oregon a faction of the Republican party set up a new organization, and incorporating certain so called popular ideas of changes in our government, styled themselves "progressives."

Woodrow Wilson, the candidate for President on the Democratic ticket, is styled a "progressive," and has the indorsement of W. J. Bryan. On the other hand Theodore Roosevelt on his platform, containing many planks taken bodily from the Socialist party, claims to be the only pure "progressive" in the country and Wm. H. Taft, not to be outdone, comes forward with the claim that his policies are the true, safe and sane means of real progress in governmental affairs. It will be seen that the word "progressive" has already been used to cover a multitude of sins.

The "Progressive" defined was included in an address made by Hon. Rome G. Brown to the Minnesota State Bar Association last year and his remarks are particularly appropriate at this time. Mr. Brown said:

But, gentlemen, what is a "progressive"? There are "progressives" and there are "progressives." Some well-balanced, independent, and farseeing man, schooled in the principles of constitutional law and learned in the science of political economy, advocates for the consideration of the people, the executives, the legislatures, and the courts some change in the statute law, or even of the constitutional law, to meet the demands of new conditions in our economic and industrial life. He begs for consideration of his proposition, both from the viewpoint of its expediency and its tendency to facilitate the performance of all the proper functions of the three departments of our Government. His measure is consistent with our form of government and with the spirit and terms of our fundamental law. His cause stands for progress in the full and proper sense of the word. He is, in the full and proper sense of the word, a "progressive." There come to his support not alone those whose adherence is gained by a careful consideration of the merits of his proposition, and who, with him, may be rightly called "progressives." But, to a larger extent, seeking change for the sole reason that it savors of an attack upon existing systems, and in proportion to the radicalism or revolutionary character of the proposed change, there flock immediately to his standard all the professional agitators, and all the unthinking and unreasonable clamorers for disturbance who can not shudder at the prospect even of a disruption of our Republic. These professional agitators and radicals, disturbers from habit rather than from reason, rush in, out of place and uninvited, under the banner of "progressivism," and pretend to shine through its reflected light. They arrogantly place upon themselves, each with his own hand, the label "progressive," and henceforth complacently claim for any measure, which they or the most extreme and violent one among them, may advocate, the stamp of "progressive." No matter that they put forth a clamor for confiscation of real property rights by avowedly impartial and unequal taxation; no matter that it be a clamor for the destruction of the liberty of the press, or of the right to hold or control personal property; even if it be for a measure which is so revolutionary that it tends inevitably to the subversion of a republican form of government or to any government and may mean socialism or anarchy; nevertheless they arrogate to themselves and to their cause the title "progressive." Though they themselves hold their hands against the integrity and stability of our institutions and fix their faces turned back to the past in worship of the tyrannies, which have caused the downfall of governments and the despoliation of nations, they assume under the self-given title of "progressive" to hurl the epithet "reactionary" against all thinking people who, looking forward, oppose their subversive purposes, or who even hesitate and ask time to weigh and consider.

"We welcome and have respect for those reformers, and there are many of them, whose advocacy of change is based upon a thorough weighing and consideration of merits and demerits, and who conscientiously and considerably urge modifications of statutes and laws in order to meet new conditions, and whose measures are, or have some pretense of being, constructive in their character. To such I would not deny the propriety of the title 'progressive.' They are the very ones to whom the title belongs. But, as a general rule, the so-called 'progressive' of today is, in heart and in effect, a reactionary, posing under the self-appropriated title of 'progressive.' All such, and they compose the larger part of the so-called 'progressives,' are placing themselves before the public under a false label. They ought to be prosecuted under a law against misbranding."

It is quite apparent that the time has already come when those who insist upon calling themselves "progressives" must begin to array a line of adjectives and adverbs to define their real meaning. There is danger of a "bear" movement on the side of the progressives. The market is already over loaded.

In the meantime those democrats who believe in the principles of the Democratic party as enunciated by Jefferson and emphasized by Jackson will hold the old Democratic ship straight up in the wind. They believe in a representative government of the people—by the people and for the people; a democracy under constitutional limitations; an honest, fearless and independent judiciary; a tariff sufficient to furnish the revenue of the government; an economical and efficient administration of public affairs; against protected monopoly of all kinds; in favor of equal and just taxation of all property, and last and forever—equal rights under the law for ALL; special privilege to NONE. This is a plain declaration of Democratic principles believed in by the democrats. They are the same principles which have held the democratic party together for fifty years and which are now being recognized as the true principles for the best administration of the affairs of our glorious republic. They are old, but always new.

Our Republican exchanges are attempting to make it appear that there was a desire and an attempt made to repudiate the administration of Governor Geo. W. P. Hunt at the meeting of the Democratic State Committee at Phoenix this week. The wish is father to the thought. The democrats of Arizona are giving Governor Hunt and his administration the loyal support which, so far, it richly deserves. If our republican friends are counting on democratic dissension for victory in Arizona this election their hopes are doomed to go glimmering.

A SQUARE DEAL FOR JUDGE SLOAN.

Hon. Richard E. Sloan is again on the bench, this time in the capacity of United States judge for the district of Arizona. He is going about the discharge of his judicial duties in the same deliberate, careful, fair and unprejudiced manner which marked his term on the Arizona bench extending over a period of twenty years. When he retired to become Governor of Arizona four years ago he carried with him the respect and good will of the majority of the people of Arizona. He had earned that respect and good will by his exemplary habits and the fearless discharge of his duties. The two Senators from Arizona are now opposing the confirmation of Hon. R. E. Sloan to be United States judge and their course has been endorsed by the democratic party council. It is true that Judge Sloan is a Republican. He has not changed his political beliefs. He is the same Republican who sat on the bench in Arizona during the administration of McKinley, Roosevelt and Taft, but during all this time it was never charged that his politics was offensively partisan or that his political beliefs swayed the judicial determination of legal contests brought before him for decision. To oppose Judge Sloan's confirmation because he is a Republican is an effort to establish the rule that we should have Democrats for Judges in democratic states and vice versa. It is an enunciation of the belief that politics and our judiciary should go hand in hand. It is a dangerous precedent to establish. The people of Arizona are interested in having an able and honest man as Judge for this district. Judge Sloan possesses these qualifications. The people of Arizona would like to know upon what charges the opposition to Judge Sloan's confirmation is based. Are they charges that will bear the light of investigation? Are they charges that can prove that Judge Sloan is an incompetent judge? Are they charges that can prove that he is and has been a biased and prejudiced judge? Are they charges that prove he has been dishonest and corrupt? If so, the Senators from Arizona are well within their rights in protesting against his confirmation. If not, they are misrepresenting the people of Arizona when they seek to besmirch and condemn a citizen of Arizona who has made his home among us for a quarter of a century. In all fairness the ERA asks that those who are opposing the confirmation of Judge Sloan bring forth their charges and let the people know them. The people of Arizona are in the dark regarding these latter day charges against Judge Sloan. No charges of any kind were ever produced before the Legislature. No charges of any kind were produced before the Democratic Party Council. It pays in the long run to be fair. "Do unto others as you would they should do unto you," is a good motto to follow. The ERA believes in doing no man an injustice be he Democrat, Socialist, Republican or Bull Moose.

Judge Sloan is entitled to a square deal at the hands of the people of Arizona and the representatives of the people of Arizona. He has earned this consideration by many years of faithful service.

JUDGE FREDERIC NAVE.

The announcement of the death of Judge Frederick Nave is received with general regret throughout the state of Arizona. It not only removes from our midst a citizen of sterling worth, but an able lawyer and a erudite jurist, one who has been active in the affairs of the new state, and especially of the Territory of Arizona, and did what he could for the general welfare of the great southwest.

Coming to Arizona in 1899, he served as a member of the Arizona Code Commission for the revision of the Territorial Statutes from 1899 to 1901. He located at Nogales where he was elected to the office of District Attorney filling this office in a capable and efficient manner. In 1902 he was appointed United States Attorney for Arizona and resigned this office to accept the appointment of associate judge of the Supreme Court of Arizona.

It was as Judge that the people of Clifton had the pleasure of becoming acquainted with Judge Nave, his official duties bringing him to Sloomonville, and found him genial and pleasant, and a man of the every day life. Although a close student, and one generally styled a book man, he always proved companionable and genial. Many who knew him well in Greenlee County will feel deeply his loss and remember him for his fairness of mind and justness on the bench.

The decisions which were written by Judge Nave are an ornament to the Arizona Reports and are singularly striking for their classic and argumentative style. They always bristle with the individuality of the writer and carry a conviction of the trained scholar. It is paying a high tribute to the Arizona Bench to say that many of the opinions of Justice Nave are of the first rank from the point of erudition and attainments, literary diction and consummate style. He left the ear marks of a close student and a clear thinker and of an analytical mind calculated to grasp the legal points at issue.

He resigned as associate justice on account of failing health and retired to the practice of his profession at Globe. In recognition of his ability and high standing as a lawyer, Judge Nave was made president of the Arizona Bar Association in 1911 and 1912.

We believe the democratic party council at Phoenix this week made a mistake when, by a bare majority of two, the council voted to endorse the present recall provision of the Constitution and recommend its application to the Judiciary. A large number of Democrats of Arizona, who are in favor of the principle of the Recall, are violently opposed to the provision as worded in our Constitution, for the reason that the officer against whom the Recall is directed is compelled at the same time to make another race against a new candidate, or several candidates. By the terms of the Recall in our Constitution the officer is not only called upon to defend himself against charges of any description but make another campaign at the same time. Our present form of Recall is opposed because it is unfair. Again, on this subject, the Arizona State Democratic platform is out of tune with the Democratic National platform in this particular. The standard bearers of the democratic party—Wilson and Marshall—are both opposed to the application of the Recall to the Judiciary. Both Wilson and Marshall are true democratic progressives but they believe in the independence of our courts to the end that all men may be accorded equal rights and justice at the hands of a tribunal free from any undue influence of any kind. The declaration of the democratic party council at Phoenix will not influence the opinion of Woodrow Wilson or Thos. F. Marshall on this question.

The election of Hon. Geo. A. Olney to be Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee was the selection of a Democrat whose pure and undefiled democracy has never been questioned in this state; whose democracy has at all times been guided by the will of the majority and who has been a worker in the ranks of the democratic party for more than thirty years. All democrats can join together in a solid phalanx under the leadership of Hon. Geo. Olney. His selection is especially pleasing to the democrats of this section of the state.

PROSPERITY IN CLIFTON.

Few realize the vast amount that the mining camps of Clifton and Morenci have added to the material property of Arizona. As the oldest copper camp in the state this district has moved steadily onward marking splendid strides year after year. Today it is one of the great copper producers of America and has enjoyed a prosperous history.

As the pioneer in the great industry of the great southwest, the Clifton camp smelted copper when the supplies were hauled by freighting outfits from La Junta Colorado a distance of seven hundred miles. Seated within the picturesque cliffs from whence the town derived its name, the local companies have steadily mined the ore and produced the copper, for more than a quarter of a century. The deep toned echo of the miners blast has resounded up and down the surrounding canyons, for years and years. The old prospector drove his burros up the San Francisco river long before the first shot was fired in the Tombstone mine, or the first pick was stuck in Mule Gulch. Years before Jerome was thought of or the white tents were pitched in Globe, the smoke was seen to curl from the miners cabin above the hills of Clifton.

While the new State of Arizona has many varied industries, the mining pursuit out strips them all. The cow man has followed his herds over the valleys and mountains for many years and played an active part in the upbuilding of the West; the agricultural employment has made many advances in the development of the land of sunshine and has resulted in thousands of happy homes over the length and breadth of the State of Arizona, but the natural resources are too inadequate to supply the consumption of growing population of this State, and has also been largely dependent upon the mining industry.

And looking back over the fleeting years which have marked the history of Clifton, the old resident looks with pride for he sees the steady advancement of a growing and prosperous community. He sees, on the banks of the San Francisco river, the homes which have been built and the fire-sides which are contented. Today a new era is dawning upon business activities and the merchant and artisan alike are basking in the sunshine of prosperity. No town, city or hamlet within the confines of Arizona, is enjoying more certain and continued advancement. New smelters are building and new business enterprises are being launched, new mining districts are developing and Clifton is daily becoming a greater supply and distributing center.

The year 1912 is hurrying to a close under most encouraging conditions for Clifton and surrounding districts and augers for a greater prosperity for the new year. With the price of copper at about eighteen cents, nothing but good times can prevail.

LOCAL RAINS.

The local rains in Clifton and vicinity are received with general rejoicing. The reason has been one of unusual rains and range and agricultural sections have been wonderfully benefitted.

The stockmen all wear a genial smile now-a-days, and report that never in the history of this country have the cattle looked in such excellent condition on account of the series of rains which have come intermittently during the year. The farmer and the truck rancher all report a bountiful yield and the returns of fruit of their honest toil has been generally far in excess of the average year.

Clifton being the general supply point of the surrounding farming and grazing sections must needs be largely benefitted by the prosperous conditions and should enjoy a more general prosperity in a business way than in years past. The unusually prosperous affairs of the rancher and cowman will increase interest in these pursuits and naturally tend to increase investment in these industries.

Miss McKnight, graduated from Kansas University. Two years Post Graduate Course at Chicago Columbia College of Expression will take a limited number of pupils in Elocution. Apply Room No. 7 over Shannon Store.

RECORDED DOCUMENTS.

The following documents were filed for record in the office of the County Recorder during the past week:

Satisfaction of Mortgage—Mrs. S. L. Kemp to Ola Sexton.

Amendment to Articles of Incorporation—The Morenci Water Co.

Bill of Sale—Pafeno Castello et al to Shannon Copper Co. (Store Dept.).

Chattel Mortgage—Refugio Alvarez to Shannon Copper Co. Store Dept.

Chattel Mortgage—Savino Lopez to W. L. Keppler.

Power of Attorney—A. C. Co., to C. W. Beck.

Conditional Sale—S. Twitchell to S. & S. Bottling Works.

Satisfaction of Mortgage—First

GEORGE A. OLNEY IS

STRONG. MAN.
(Bisbee Review)

While there will be disappointment among those democrats in Cochise county who endorsed Senator Roberts for Chairman of the democratic state committee, those who have known Hon. George A. Olney and his steadfastness in support of democratic principles and the democratic party and who know of his sterling worth as a citizen will not for a moment doubt that a man in every way worthy and capable has been placed at the head of the party organization and one who may be relied upon to apply himself to the work of cementing every element of strength in the party in a compact and effective force.

Mr. Olney has for twenty-five years been at the very head of the democratic organization in Graham county where democratic majorities have been as regular as recurring elections. Every democrat in the state can follow this leader with assurance that he will countenance no attempt to control the party by any faction, but will insist that the voice of all have equal chance in the party government.

Now that the party organization has been completed we shall expect to see a vigorous campaign waged in the state during the next thirty days, with all the old boys invited into the field of battle, including Senator Ashurst, Congressman Hayden, George Purdy Bullard, Hon. Reese M. Linz, Hon. Lamar Cobb, Hon. John R. Hampton, Hon. W. T. Webb, P. C. Little, George A. Neale, Gilmore, Murray and others in this county and if a sweeping victory does not come in November we shall be very much disappointed.

COUNTY COMMITTEE.

Democrats Organize County Committee and Elect Members State Committee.

At a called meeting of the Greenlee County Democratic Central Committee held at Democratic Headquarters last week, the county committee effected an organization by the election of Duncan McNeil as chairman and J. J. Kelly as secretary and treasurer.

An executive committee was also appointed from the several precincts as follows:

Clifton—C. O. Billingsley, W. A. Tyler and J. J. Kelly.
Morenci—Walter Russell, C. B. Nonemaker and L. J. Owen.
Duncan—J. V. Parks.
Metcalfe—Sam Langford.
Franklin—T. J. Nations.
Sheldon—Geo. Gamble.
York—R. R. Webster.
Eagle—A. T. Wilson.
Blue—J. H. T. Cosper.

The county committee elected the following members from this county as members of the State Central Committee:

W. B. Kelly, I. N. Callicotte, L. J. Owen, Duncan McNeil and L. F. Vaughn.

The democrats will close their campaign in Clifton on the night of Nov. 4th, at which time Hon. Geo. Purdy Bullard and Hon. Paul Geary will be the principal speakers.

POSSE RETURNS.

All Trail of Arvizio, Who Killed Deputy Sheriff's Mungua and Campbell Obliterated.

Deputy Sheriff Charley Keppler, accompanied by Holland Bass and others, returned to Clifton on Thursday evening after an absence of a week in the northern part of Greenlee county and the Mogollon mountains in New Mexico, in an effort to capture Arvizio, the Mexican outlaw who killed Deputy Sheriff Mungua and Deputy Sheriff Campbell on Eagle Creek in this county two weeks ago.

It is reported on apparently good authority that Arvizio was seen riding Mungua's horse in the Mogollon mountains a week ago.

The posse left Clifton Thursday night a week ago in answer to the report that a man answering the description of Arvizio had been seen, heavily armed, going northeast from Clifton, on Wednesday morning following the killing.

It is now believed that Arvizio crossed the upper Gila above the Red Barn and made his way into the mountains, but after several days spent in that part of the country no further trace of him could be secured.

National Bank to E. Montgomery.
Chattel Mortgage—E. Montgomery to T. J. Hunt.
U. S. Mineral Patent—U. S. to A. C. Company, Ltd.
Realty Mortgage—Florence O. Fisher to First National Bank.
Chattel Mortgage—W. A. Stark to J. A. Keister.
Bill of Sale—J. A. Keister to M. A. Stark.
Chattel Mortgage—Jas. Bennett to State National Bank of Morenci.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

W. C. McFARLAND JOHN R. HAMPTON
M. C. FARLAND & HAMPTON
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
Webster-Hampton Block, CLIFTON, ARIZONA

E. E. WALL
Attorney-at-Law
Office 161 A, Chase Creek, E. Opposite Chase Creek Bridge.
Clifton, Arizona

E. V. HORTON
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CLIFTON, ARIZONA.

M. J. EGAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Office: Northeast of the Lawn Tennis Court in the shadow of a great rock.
CLIFTON, ARIZONA

JAMES S. FIELDER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Will practice in Western Texas, New Mexico and Arizona.
DEMING, NEW MEXICO.

L. KEARNEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
NOTARY PUBLIC.
Office Chase Creek Opposite Dunn's Drug Store.
CLIFTON, ARIZONA

EDWARD GOMEZ
INTERPRETER AND TRANSLATOR
English and Spanish

SOCIETIES
Copper City Lodge No. 18
Meets Every Monday Night.
Visiting Brothers Cordially Invited.
J. W. HORTON, N. G.
WALTER TAPPIN, Secretary.

Century Chapter O. E. S.
No. 10.
Meets the second and fourth Thursday evenings of each month, except July and August. Visiting members cordially invited.
SOPHIE E. SHIRLEY,
JAS. S. CROMB, Sec'y.

Evening Star Rebekah Lodge No. 15.
Meets first and third Tuesday evenings of each month. Visiting members cordially invited.
Christiana Paterson, N. G.
Margaret Campbell, Secy.

LOYAL ORDER OF MOOSE
Clifton Lodge No. 153.
Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays in the month. Visiting Members Welcomed.
CHAS. KREUDER,
Dictator.
C. E. TYLER, Secretary.

MESQUITE CAMP No. 19
W. O. W.
Meets each first and third Thursday night, Masonic Hall. Visiting members extended a cordial welcome.
C. HOOKER, Con. Com.
Wm. NIELSON, Clerk.

B. P. O. Elks
Clifton Lodge No. 1174.
MEETS
MASONIC HALL
First and Third Wednesdays 8 P. M.
Visiting Brothers Welcome.
C. G. COLE, Secretary.
F. B. LAINE, Exalted Ruler.

Crescent Temple No. 10
PYTHIAN SISTERS
Meets the first and third Thursday evenings, and the second and fourth Thursday afternoons. Visiting sisters cordially invited.
MRS. EDNA M. WRIGHT M. E. C.
Mrs. EMMA NEPHEW, K. of R. & C.

Fraternal Order of Eagles
Clifton Aerie No. 1690
Meets every 2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month at Masonic Hall. Visiting brothers will receive a hearty welcome.
M. W. JUELG, Pres.
A. A. COLEMAN, Secretary.

Clifton Lodge No. 17,
Knights of Pythias
Meets every Friday night in Masonic Hall.
Visiting Brothers will receive a fraternal welcome.
H. W. EDWARDS, C. C.
OLAF HOLVERSON
K. of R. & S.